

### **III. REMARKS**

#### **Status of the Claims**

Claims 1, 15, 29, 43, 47, and 63 are amended. Claims 1-10, 12-24, 26-38, 40-43, 45-58, and 61-63 are presented for further consideration.

Applicant has amended the claims to clarify the novel features of the invention for which protection is sought in this application. These amendments are submitted after final rejection in order to place the claims in condition for allowance or in the alternative to place the claims in better condition for appeal. Applicant submits that such amendments are properly entered under 37USC1.116 and accordingly, Examiner is requested to enter these amendments.

Applicant has considered the Examiner's comments set forth in the Office Action mailed September 17, 2007 and responds in detail below. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the amendments and the following remarks.

#### **The Office Action**

Applicant has amended claim 63 to overcome the rejection raised by the Examiner, under 35USC112, in the Office Action. Claim 47 is amended to correct syntax. Claims 1, 15, 29, 43 and 63 are amended to clarify the substance for which protection is being sought. No new matter is presented.

Claims 1, 3, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 23, 26, 28,29, 31, 37, 40, 42-43, 46, 48, 54, 56, 58, and 60-63, stand rejected under 35USC103(a) based on the combined teaching of the cited reference Meppelink et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,542,063 and Sullivan, U.S. Patent No. 5,737,557. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. This rejection is traversed on the following grounds:

The combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan does not render the above listed claims obvious because it fails to teach or otherwise suggest each and every limitation of the claims. It is well settled that in order to establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, without reference to the disclosure of this application. (MPEP Section 2142) ***In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria."**

Claim 1 includes the following language:

**"determining a view route comprising said at least one view; passing said view route to a view router from said first application;"**

**launching at least one view based on said view route automatically by said view router; and continuing said first application when at least part of said view route has been processed."**

All of the independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43, and 63 of this application have equivalent limitations.

The combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan fails to disclose or suggest these features.

Meppelink discloses an input device emulator that comprises an interpreter for a windowed environment. The interpreter reads and executes commands from a file. The interpreter commands correspond to a variety of user interface control device actions and relate to the manipulation of the windowed environment and the entry of text via a keyboard. The interpreter simulates an actual user for mass-testing purposes.

Meppelink also discloses that the windowed environment comprises an application program that communicates with a window server program. The window server program constructs window user interface elements and represents information obtained from the application program in these window user interface elements. The window server controls the display using lower level user interface display instructions. Normally, input from a user, via an I/O device, is processed in the window server program to map the user input, for example, mouse clicking at specified locations on the display, to user interface events raised to the application program, such as the selection of a menu item. However, in Meppelink, in order to support mass-testing of user interfaces, an input device emulator is coupled to the window server to simulate user actions. The user actions are read from a test script. The benefit of placing a user interface emulator between the stream modules and the widow server is that, whether a user interface action indication originates from an actual user or from an emulator script, may be hidden from the window server. Thus software testing may be made more easy.

Sullivan discloses a windowed environment where a number of collective actions may be associated with the files contained in a software suite. A software suite is a file and program folder displayed to the user as an icon that may be expanded to a window by user selection (Sullivan, column 5, lines 58 — 60). It comprises files from different file system directories. Each software suite has associated with it a storage element in which is stored contextual information for defining the appearance and behavior of the software suite window. A spot interface is designed to float on top of the desktop and all open windows.

The placement of the mouse pointer symbol over the spot interface results in a display of a circular visual element that encircles the spot interface. The circular visual element, consists of a collar divided into four quadrants, each of which correspond to a secondary

user interface. The selection of a quadrant in the collar results in the display of a secondary user interface that comprises a number of icons used to start an application or to open a file. Therefore, Sullivan discloses only that a program or a file may be started or opened by clicking a mouse button while the mouse cursor is over the corresponding icon.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan fails to disclose or suggest the feature of "determining a view route comprising at least one view". The Examiner's position is based on an excerpt from Meppelink as follows:

**"Additionally, the router 62 also routes real I/O device messages between the stream modules 48 and the window server 32" (Meppelink, column 4, rows 49— 51)**

Applicant submits that this passage does not support the Examiner's position. In light of Figure 6 in Meppelink, the passage means that user input is accepted in addition to test script input, and that the results of script execution may be visualized to a user while the script is executed. The teaching of Sullivan does not remedy this deficiency. Accordingly, the combined teaching fails to disclose or suggest this feature.

The Examiner acknowledges that Meppelink fails teach "launching at least one view based on said view route automatically by said view router, and continuing said first application when at least part of said view route has been processed" and cites the combined teaching with Sullivan.

The Examiner refers to Sullivan at column 5, rows 50 — 51 as follows:

**"Selection of the FINANCIAL access button from the interface 32 launches a FINANCIAL software suite."**

However, it is unclear, from this excerpt or any other part of Sullivan, what would represent a view route, as claimed in this application. According to Sullivan (columns 5 and 6), a software suite behaves like a list of files as icons in a Microsoft WINDOWS™ file folder. Such a list of files is not a route in any sense. Further, Sullivan fails to disclose what the first application to be continued would be, or how the continuing of an application is associated with the processing of at least part of a view route. Sullivan does not disclose that an application is continued when the list of files is presented as symbols such as illustrated in Figure 1B in Sullivan. In Sullivan a program is started or a file is opened only upon explicit user action, so Sullivan does not disclose that at least one view is launched automatically by said view router. Further, whatever concept might be mistakenly interpreted to represent a view route in Sullivan, it clearly differs from any view route that may be interpreted from the teachings in Meppelink. Sullivan does not disclose anything corresponding to a command script in the sense taught by Meppelink. Therefore, a person skilled in the art would not know how to apply Sullivan in Meppelink and further the features of the claimed subject matter would not be obvious from the combined teaching.

For all of the above reasons, applicants respectfully submit that the amended independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43, and 63 are patentable over the combined teaching of Meppelink in view of Sullivan.

Dependent claims 2—10, 12—14, 16—24, 26—28, 30—38, 40—42, 45— 58, 61 and 62 depend on one of the independent claims, either directly or via intervening claims, and therefore, contain all of the limitations of the independent claims. The combined teaching therefore, fails to render the dependent claims obvious.

Claims 2, 4-8, 10, 13, 16, 18-22, 24, 27, 30, 32-36, 38, 41, 45, 47, 49-50, 51-53, 55, and 57 stand rejected based on the combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan and

further in view of Bahrs, U.S. Patent No. 7,181,686. This rejection is traversed on the following grounds:

The combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan in view of Bahrs does not render the listed claims obvious because it fails to teach or otherwise suggest each and every limitation of the claims. It is well settled that in order to establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, without reference to the disclosure of this application. (MPEP Section 2142) ***In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria."**

The combined teaching of Meppelink, Sullivan, and Bahrs fail to disclose or suggest the features of the independent claims for the reasons stated above, because the disclosure of Bahrs fails to remedy the deficiencies of the combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan.

The rejection is further traversed on the following grounds. The disclosure of Bahrs fails to disclose or suggest the following limitation of claim 2:

**"gathering data from said at least one view; and passing said data from said view router to said first application or to a subsequent application in said view route."**

This language is contained in all of the above claims listed by the Examiner either by dependency or otherwise.

Bahrs disclose a method and apparatus for presenting a set of screens in a graphical user interface for a data processing system. The system is for use in a distributed user environment comprising multiple clients and server processors. Out of the 155 page document, the examiner has cited lines 20-30 of column 4 of Bahrs and based on this excerpt has characterized the disclosure as follows:

**"Bahrs discloses a data collection method from user and processing such data."**

The reference Bahrs is a data processing system and the Examiner cites Bahrs as a disclosure of such a system in its broadest sense. Applicant does not claim a generic data processing method, but merely a specific step, program code, method, and device as part of processing data input from multiple applications having different views. The language of claim 2 describes how data may be gathered from one view of one application and routed through a view router to other applications. Bahrs fails to disclose or suggest this feature and therefore the combined teaching fails to render the claimed subject matter of claim 2 obvious.

These grounds apply equally to the rejected dependent claims, all of which, by dependency, have the limitations described in the independent claims. Further, the cited reference Bahrs fails to remedy the deficiencies of the primary combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan.

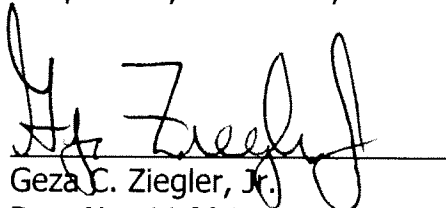
For all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

10/694,568

Response to the Office Action mailed 17 September 2007

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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16 Nov 2007  
Date

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